MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1810. **NUMBER 1273.**

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1810.

*** THE Common 8 per cent. Promissary Notes of this Government bearing dates from the 1st June to 31st July 1809 will be discharged in Cash on application at the General Treasury on the 25th instant on which date the interest thereon will cease.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. James Haig, Assistant under the Superintendent of Stamps.

Mr. Charles Ross, confirmed in the situation of Collector at Cuddapah.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Head Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. John G. Turnbull, Register to the Court of Udalut in Zillah North Malabar.

Mr. W. O. Shakespear, Assistant Judge at Madura.

Mr. S. Boutflower, do. do. at Canara.

Mr. George Gregory, confirmed in the situation of Judge and Magistrate in Zillah Salem.

Mr. R. H. Young, do. do. do. do. Tinnevelly.

Mr. S. Ibbetson, Register to the Court of Udalut in Zillah Rajahmundry.

Mr. Henry Dickenson, Assistant to the Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Cornet R. H. Russell, to be Quarter Master of the 6th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. Seaton, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment N. I. to act as Adjutant of that Corps.

Lieutenant J. Mallandaine, of the 18th Regiment N. I. to be Hindoostanne Instructor to the Cadet Company at Cuddalore.

Major-General Pater, to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for one month.

Lieutenant J. Scott, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

Senior Major of Cavalry Thomas Nuthall, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Rowles, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, date of commission 17th January, 1810.

6th Regiment Native Cavalry.—Capt. Henry Munt, to be Major—Captain Lieutenant T. H. S. Conway, to be Captain of a troop—Lieutenant John Smith to be Captain-Lieutenant—Cornet J. M. Shakespear, to be Lieutenant—Senior Cadet of Cavalry Henry Smith, to be Cornet, in succession to Nuthall, promoted, date of Commission, 17th Jan. 1810.

Lieut. Haultain, to be inspector of Polygar Forts in the Tinnevelly district,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to resolve, that a Battalion shall be formed of Volunteers to serve to the Eastward, the Officer Commanding the Army is requested to give the necessary orders for carrying that arrangement into effect agreeably to detailed instructions that will be addressed to him.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain W. Munro, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry command the Madras Volunteer Battalion.

Lieutenant R. Rolleston, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to the Madras Volunteer Battalion.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize and direct, that the family certificates of the Madras Volunteer Battalion be during their absence invariably discharged between the 1st and 6th of each month without waiting any communication whatever: and the amount will be drawn debited and adjusted in every other respect in conformity with the Government order of the 20th of December, 1808,

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

F. I. Collis, Esq. Confirmed Agent in India, to the Hon'ble the Commissioners for Transports, &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Point de Galle, under date Feb. 6th, 1810.

" There were some Cad[illegible] from the Windham on board the Eugenia; they all speak highly of Captain Stewart; and the French Captain it would appear thought highly of him, for he returned him his Sword, saying he deserved to wear it.—The Windham was taken by the Venus, after a chase of four days, during which time they started and pumped out all the Wine, 4 or 500 pipes, to lighten the ship, and had gained on the Frigate, but she brought the breeze up with her and was nearly along side, before the Windham got the wind—they rejoined the Manche and other ships ten or twelve days after being taken, and all proceeded for the Isle of France, but parted company in a gale of wind, eight or ten days before they fell in with the Magicienne—they seem to have no doubt of the Windham being ahead, so that the other ships it is hoped will meet the same fate."

Extracts of Letters from a most respectable Mercantile House in London, received by the Georgiana Packet.

LONDON—AUG. 14.

Indigo, which from the great pressure on the market, and small number of real buyers at the last sale, had become so lamentably depressed, has experienced a very unexpected demand, and consequent advance of price 4d. to 1s. per lb. and if our Importations should be moderate, there is every present prospect of this article maintaining its ground, and perhaps improving, though in the existing state of commerce we must look for occasional fluctuations according to the facilities or obstructions that may attend our exports, and these depend on so many uncertain contingencies that we cannot think any speculation safe which requires for its success more than ordinary fair prices, proportioned to the total quantity that may come hither. We have mentioned in our former Letters that our whole annual demand, even when unimpeded, does not exceed 20,000 chests, (of three maunds each)—hence the prices may be expected to rise above, sink below, or equal the present, in proportion as our annual supplies may fall short of, exceed or equal such demand—In an annual demand of sach magnitude, all qualities will doubtless be wanted, and generally speaking command commensurate prices; but we still repeat our recommendation to select the best, or at least, to avoid the worst: and, at any rate, let the prices paid in India be well considered with relative reference to the quality, always bearing in mind that the important charge of freight attaches alike to all qualities.

Bengal Piece Goods have been gradually and progressively improving, and are yet, we trust, susceptible of a further advance, provided our supplies should be limited within from 8 to 10,000 bales annually.

Madras Goods admit also of a favorable report, though not to so great an extent as the Bengal, as we have still 20,000 bales in our (the public) warehouses; and hence any importation at present, exceeding 6 to 7000 bales annually, may we think prevent any advance on, if not lower the present prices.

[illegible] as in other goods, different qualities are demanded for different purposes, but whatever is sent here ought invariably to be the best of its kind.

It is here necessary to call your attention to the state of our own manufacturers, which can supply every description of light Goods (except some very fine Muslins) much cheaper than we can import them from India, and consequently your attention should be directed to those that are heavy, or, in other words contain a large quantity of Cotton—for such of European Manufacture are not likely to bear a competition with thofe of India—what is here observed of our manufactures applies, in a certain degree, to those of France, which are already pretty considerable, and will, no doubt, be much extended in the event of Peace. Hence, even that event would not, we think, have more than a temporary effect of increasing the demand.

If the affairs of Spain should terminate prosperously, all India Cloths are likely to be benefitted, and particularly those of low qualities, but nevertheless good—you must always, however, in every article, cautiously regulate yourselves by the extent of your annual exports, (and these you can judge of on the spot) carefully watching what proportion they bear to our annual demands; and when we speak of your Exports, we mean, in all cases to include the Company's with those of private individuals.

Our supplies of Silk from Italy still continue tolerably free, and have had the natural effect of lowering the exorbitant prices it had borne; but as our importations from Bengal have been moderate, there is no room for complaint on the score of prices.—The Company had a sale on the 18th ultimo, consisting of 400 Bales of their own, and 140 of privilege. Of fine Silk letter A there was none of the Company's and the letters B and C were not of the best quality. The prices, though reduced from those of the last April sale, nevertheless maintained themselves well, and were upon a par with those obtained in the preceding September; a parcel of Private Trade E. L. per Diana, having averaged something more than 30s. per lb.

Within the last fortnight there has been a considerable speculation in Cotton, particularly of the produce of America, owing to a prevailing opinion that the Americans will adopt measures hostile to the Commerce of this country, in consequence of the non-ratification of Mr. Erskine's agreement—this spirit of speculation has had the effect of advancing the price generally about 2d per lb. and we now quote Surats from 11d. to 13d. Bengals, 10½d, to 12d. Madras 12d. to 14d. and Bourbon, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.—The Company have declared a sale of 8190 bales for 1st September next; but it is impossible to give any prospective opinion with safety on an article so much connected with uncertainty as this must be, while our relations with America are subject to great and sudden changes—The importation by the last fleet is about 6000 bales and these chiefly Surat.

The public vehicles of political information will best acquaint you of the Naval and Military operations both of this Country and our allies, and we have only to add, that so far as these may influence Commerce, we rather look at present for new prohibitions and restrictions, than any relaxation of those already imposed upon it—we are willing to believe, however, that their effect will not be permanent, but that the actual wants of our continental neighbour will prevent more than occasional and temporary interruptions.

LONDON—SEPTEMBER 9.

The Company's sale of Coast Piece Goods having finished on the 7th instant, we have now the pleasure to communicate the result, together with such observations as we consider interesting, and which you will naturally connect with those offered by us on the 14th of last month, at the same time connecting them with our preceding advices on the subject of our markets for Indian productions generally.

The sale comprized 3750 bales of Long Cloths, and Sallempores, which have all been sold at an advance of 20 per cent. for the common sorts, and from 10 to 15 per cent. for the middling and fine kinds, upon the prices of the sale 15th March last.

The considerable Exportation that has taken place for the West Indies, North and South America, and the Continent, but more especially for Gibraltar and Malta is the principal cause of this rise. The scanty importation this year, added to the great probability of short supplies in the next, and succeeding year, will not only contribute to uphold the present prices, but even tend to advance them, should any opening be afforded for supplying the demands of the Continent.

Our Exports since Christmas last, may be quoted as follows :

About 8,000 Bales of Long Cloths and Sallampores,
And 4,000 ditto of Bengal Piece Goods,

Total 12,800 Bales,

which reduces the Stock now remaining in the Company's Warehouses to about

18,000	Bales of Coast Goods on the Company's account, including the present sale,	
720	do.	bought in for the Proprietors,
and 2000	do.	in the hands of the Buyers.
Tol. 20,720	Bales of Coast Goods,	
1400	Bales Bengal Piece Goods, on the Company's account, including the present sale,	
1400	do.	bought in for the Proprietors,
and 1800	do.	in the hands of the Buyers.
Tol. 4,600	Bales of Bengal Goods.	

On the 7th instant also the sale of Blue Long Cloths, (consisting of about 750 bales) finished.—The prices were nearly the same as those of the sale in March, with the exception of some of the best marks, which went off from 2 to 3 per cent. higher. The Company having still about 1500 bales for sale, we are of opinion that the prices will remain stationary, unless indeed fresh importations should add to our stock, in which case we apprehend a reduction of the present prices may be expected.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday the 17th inst. Mr. James Thacker, Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss Mary Read, from Mrs. Murray's Seminary.

BIRTHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 16th inst. the Lady of Alexander Hamilton Kelso, Esq. of a Son and heir.

At Combaconum, the Lady of Charles Woodcock, Esq. of a Son.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. Sherman of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 20th inst. Mr. James Robbins, Master at Arms in H. M. Naval Hospital.

On the 13th inst. after a severe lingering illness, Mr John Gill, Jeweller and Gold Smith.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 8th inst. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Rene Even, Esq. of Mirzapore, to Miss Cruttenden.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain John Canning, Commanding the Provincial Battalion at Moorshedabad, and Agent for Government at the Court of Ava, of a Daughter.

On the 3d inst. the Lady of B. Saunders, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 6th inst. the Lady of H. Young, Esq. of a Son.

At Allahabad, in December last, the Lady of Captain Edward Graham, Commanding the Artillery in Bundelcund, of a Daughter.

At Burdwan, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Joseph Greenway, of a Son.

On the 25th ultimo, at the House of Captain J. Robertson, Engineer, Allahabad, the Lady of Captain W. H. L. Frith, Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Lucknow, on the 26th January, at the House of D. C. Briganca, Esq. Mrs. M. D. E. Bonny of a Son.

On the 2d ultimo, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Henry Ord, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 4th current, at the house of the Honorable C. A. Bruce, Sir Alexander Seton, Bart. of the Honorable Bompany's Civil Service; deeply lamented by his friends and acquaintances.

On the 5th inst. Patrick Moir, Esq. Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, and one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests.

At Calpee, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Captain John Gibbs.

On the 5th inst. at Serampore, in the prime of life, the Lady of Captain C. Rordom.

On Thursday se'ennight, et Chandernagore, Miss Mary Breton, aged 16 years

On the 3d instant, at Chinsurah, the Lady of Jacob Plusker, Esq. much lamented by those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with her.

On the 30th December, Mrs. Sarah Meria Francina Holst, Widow of Jacques Fabrico Van Senden, Esq: Senior Merchant and Chief of Trincomalie, under the Dutch Government.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Bombay, by the Rev. R. C. Jackson John Ludlow, Esq. Captain in the Honorable Company's Military Service, on the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Jane Brown.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Arnold Burrowes, Wm. Ashburner Morgan, Esq. to Miss Mary Ibbetson.

On the 10th inst. Mr. John Baxter, to Miss Charlotte Johnson.

On the 13th inst. Patrick Campbell Baird, Esq. Garrison Surgeon at Tannah, to Miss Matilda Belmour.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Rollsby, in Norfolk, Major Cape, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, to Mrs. Taylor, of Gloucester-place, widow of R. Taylor, Esq. late in the Civil Service of the Company.

At St. Marylebone Church, Francis Carlton, Esq. nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Carlton, to Miss Charlotte Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the late George Moleneux Montgomerie, Esq. of Carboldisham Hall, in the county of Norfolk.

At St. George's, T. Deacon, Esq. of Hanover-street, to the eldest daughter of J. H. Durand, Esq. of Woodcot Lodge, Surrey.

Ensign B. Fox, of the 12th Foot, to Miss Quillinan.

At Aberdeen, Captain A. Farquhar, of the Royal Navy, to Miss J. Murray.

At Donnington, Leicestershire, Sir W. Rumbold, Bart. to the Hon. H. F. Parkyns, sister to the present Lord Rancliffe.

At Malta, Major E. Darley, to E. F. Werry, daughter of the British Consul at Smyrna.

At Romford, J. B. Symes, Esq. to Miss M. Tucker.

At St. Martin's, Capt. T. Cochrane, to Miss S. S. Brawnbill.

BIRTHS.—The Lady of S. Churchill, Esq. of Stoneball, Deddington, of a Daughter.

J. Bainbridge, Esq. Harley street, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Innes, 94th Regiment, of a Son.

At Qneen-square, Westminster, the Lady of Alexander M'Leary, Esq. of the Transport Office, of a son, being her fifteenth child.

DEATHS.—Aged 39, Sir W. J. Wray, Bart.

At Maidstone, Major Gen. Manningham, Equerry to the King, and Colonel of the 95th.

In Bath, aged 77, Wr. Farr, M. D. of Iford, Hants.

Aged 77, R. Christie, Esq. Army Agent, of Leicesrer place.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign B. Mason, H. M. 56th Regt.—Ensign Hodgkinson, Invalids—Lieut. King, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.—B. Flower, Esq.—Lieut. A. M'Cormick, 1st Bat. 15th Regt.—Surgeon Briggs—Cadet Boulton—Lieutenant G. Grant, M. V. B.—Thomas Watts, Esquire.—Lieut. G. Leggatt, 2d Batt. 21st Regt.—Lieut. J. Boxter, 2d Bat. 21st Regt.—Lieut. Spinks, M. V. B.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut & Adjt. Miller—Lieut. H. Harris—Major J. Haslewood—and Lieut. H. Scott.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. F. Cleark, Register of the Zillah Court at Beerbhoom, and First Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.

Mr. John Eyre, Register of the Zillah Court at Sylhet, and First Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.

Mr. C. Dawes, Register of the Zillah Court at Midnapore, and First Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.

Mr. N. M'Leod, Register of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. E. Barnett, Assistant to the Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. Furneaux, Assistant to the Magistrate of Hooghly.

Mr. J. Lyons, First Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. Morrieson, Assistant to the Magistrate of Juenpore.

Mr. W. Forrester, Assittant to the Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. J. W. Harding, Assistant to the Magistrate of Nuddeah.

Mr. H. Robertson, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jessore.

Mr. H. Mackenzie, Assistant in the Office of the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. Magniac, Assistant in the Office of the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. Sotheby, Assistant in the Office of the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. Hunter, Assistant to the Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Assistant in the Office of Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department.

Mr. A. C. Fraser, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

Mr. C. J. Davidson, Assistant to the Superintendant of the Western Salt Chokies.

Mr. P. Innes, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 30, 1810.

The Vice President in Council having taken into his consideration the extra expences to which Officer stationed at Fort Marlbrough, Prince of Wales's Island, and at Malacca are subjected, is pleased to authorize their receiving from the 1st of February 1810, lodging money according to the following rates, in lieu of House rent, Tent allowance, and of all extra charges incident to their situation at those Settlements.

	Sa. Rs.
Field Officer (regimental) per mensem,............	250
Captain or Surgeon ditto,..........................	180
Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, or Deputy Commissary of Ordnance,..........................	120
Conductor,..	60

His Excellency in Council does not however deem it expedient to make any pecuniary addition to the dry Batta received by the non Commissioned Officers of Native Corps at those Settlements, but leaves it optional with them to receive their full Batta either in money, or by daily rations from the Commissariat.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 2, 1809.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel John Garstin, the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, to the charge of the Engineer's Department, from the date of the dispatch of the Honorable Company's ship Lord Castlereagh, on which Colonel Kyd, Chief Engineer, proceeded to Europe.

Colonel Garstin is also appointed a Member of the Military Board from the same date, vice Colonel Kyd.

On Wednesday evening last, instructions were received from Madras by express, directing, that a Pilot schooner be immediately dispatched to that Presidency, for the purpose of receiving Lord Minto's baggage, and attending his Lordship on his return to Calcutta.—His Lordship proposed to leave Fort St. George on the MODESTE, about the middle of the ensuing month.

BUNDLECUND ARMY.

Our last accounts from the Bundlecund Army are of the 25th ultimo. They were then encamped at a place called Binderee, situated between Kimlassa and Maltown. They had left Goolgunge on the 14th, and began to ascend the ghauts on the 16th of January. Passing then by Heerapore and Buxah, they arrived at a place called Roroun; from whence, on the morning of the 23d, they bent their course to the river Doosun, which is considered as the southern boundary of Bundlecund. They crossed the river on the 24th, and proceeded on the high road to Saghur; which place they expected to reach, in the course of a day or two. The progress of the Detachment had hitherto been considerably retarded, by the badness of the roads, and the intricate and difficult nature of the passes, through which they had to march. Their only battering train consisted of two howitzers; which, it was supposed, would be sufficient for any service of that nature that was likely to occur.—Both Officers and Men were in the highest spirits, and eager to meet the enemy. Whether they should hold their course towards Seronge, Bopal, or in what other direction, was still a matter of conjecture. Their movements would most probably be regulated, however, by those of Colonel Close and Meer Khan.

The late letters from Colonel Martindell's Camp, complain of the increasing dearth of grain and every description of provisions. Grain, in particular, was scarce, and could not be purchased at a cheaper rate than fourteen seers per Rupee.—The only animal food procurable was kid, and that by no means in abundance. This dearth, however, was not greater than every British Army has been accustomed to experience, when employed beyond the Company's Provinces. On the contrary, through the unremitted exertions of Colonel Martindell, the supplies had been fully more regular and ample, than, under every circumstance, could well have been expected.

Information had reached the Bundlecund Army, of the arrival of Colonel Close on the left bank of the Nerbuddah, with a force of 10,000 men from Hydrabad. A report came into Camp on the 22d, stating that this force had overtaken Ameer Khan; and that an engagement had followed, in which the Mahratta chieftain had either been slain or mortally wounded. To this report considerable credit appears, in the first instance, to have been attached;—but letters of a subsequent date speak of it in very doubtful terms. Contradictory rumours on that and similar subjects were daily coming in; and, while one account detailed with confidence the circumstances of the Khan's defeat and death, another represented him as safely quartered in Seronge, and a third as on his march to Kotah Boondee.

This latter place, (a place very remote from the position of either of the British detachments,) was understood to be the present residence of Jeswunt Rao Holkar,—whose mental and corporeal infirmities still continued to preclude him, from taking any personal part in the administration of that branch of the Mahratta Empire.

We noticed in a former number, the march and successful operations of a detachment of Light Infantry and Horse, under the command of Major Kelly, against the invading force of Gopaul Sing in the South-east quarter of Bundelcund. Some further details however of that expedition have since been communicated to us; which, we think, may not be altogether uninteresting to our readers. The detachment, consisting of a Squadron and Galloper from the 5th Native Cavalry, under the command of Captain Clarke, of the 4th Light Infantry Battalion, and a party of ten Pioneers commanded by a Havildar, marched from Cherterpore on the 6th of January, and encamdat on the same day at Gehee-ke-Taul, a distance of about fourteen miles. On the following day, they made a forced march of twenty-three miles, and crossed the Kayn river at Rajghaut. Owing to the extraordinary length of the march, and the extreme difficulty of the ford, the Galloper was not conveyed to the opposite side until sunset, and its transportation was only then effected by the great personal exertions of the Sepoys,—there being no footing for the horses attached to it. The party having two very rugged and steep ghauts before them in their next march, it was found indispensibly necessary, to halt during the 8th. On the 9th, they began to ascend the difficult passes of Merilah & Buderah; but, meeting with Innumerable impediments, their progress during that day did not exceed twelve miles. They encamped at Menour-ke-Taul; from whence they marched on the 10th, a distance of eighteen miles, to Kokherettee. There they found all the public buildings, the Officers' bungalows, and in short the whole of the cantonments, completely destroyed by Gopaul Sing's people. Early in the morning of the 11th, Major Kelly marched in the direction of Kutwerah; giving out, that he intended taking up his ground there on that day. After advancing about ten miles however, he suddenly took the route of Sileeha and Gunj, in the hope of surprizing Gopaul Sing, who was reported to have taken post at these places, with a body of about 3,000 Infantry, 500 Cavalry, and 5 guns. After a march, however, of from sixteen to seventeen miles, he had the mortification to find, that Gopaul had obtained previous intelligence of his movement,—had sent off his guns on the preceding day,—and had himself, with the whole of his people, fled up the second range of ghauts, by the Mootmoorroo and Gulkhoo passes. The Detachment encamped at Sileeha, the position which Gopaul Sing had abandoned, and the chief residence of that chieftain below the ghauts.

On the 12th, about 1 P. M., some of the spies having brought intelligence that Gopaul Sing had established three posts between the Gulkhoo pass and Sileeha, consisting of about six hundred Infantry and from two to three hundred Cavalry, Major Kelly instantly proceeded, with his troops of Horse and two companies of the Light Battalion, in the hope of cutting them off. The advance of this party was so rapid, that they found the fires of the Enemy still burning at the different posts as they came up, their victuals strewed all along the road, and every other mark indicative of a precipitate flight. The posts were passed, and the Enemy pursued to the foot of the second range of ghauts. Major Kelly's instructions precluding him from advancing further, the Detachment rested for about half an hour, and then returned to Camp. Every thing practicable having first been done, to impair the strength of the Enemy's posts, Major Kelly detached Captain Hay, with two companies of Light Infantry and a party of Cavalry, to Ghonore, for the purpose of keeping in check any of Gopaul Sing's people, who might attempt to invade the level country from the Pavee or Pepereeah passes; and, leaving Capt Fraser, with another Detachment of two companies of Foot and thirty Horsemen, at Sileeha, in order to tranquillize the apprehensions of the inhabitants, until the arrival of the 1st Battallion of the 16th at Kokherettee, he himself, with the main body, marched on the 14th to rejoin Colonel Martindell.

During their march, the force was still so disposed, as effectually to cover the ghauts. They encamped on the 14th at Antreebeedeah, about thirteen miles from Sileeha; and, on the 15th, they were joined again at Henautee, by Captain Hay aud his division. On the 16th, they re-crossed the river Kayn, at Boodha ghaut; and, after a march of fifteen miles, they pitched their tents at Semereeah. On the 17th, they forded the Byrmah at Aumghaut, and encamped at Bowar; where, about an hour after their arrival, they were overtaken by Captain Fraser's party. On the 18th, they passed close to the large town of Huttah; and, after a march of eighteen miles, effected with great difficulty the passage of the Soonar at Harutghaut, and encamped on the opposite bank. On the 19th, about 9 at night, they at length came up with Colonel Martindell at Soojarrrh, after two forced marches, one of fifteen and the other of seventeen miles.

Every individual engaged in thls fatiguing service, performed his duty with the most commendable zeal and alacrity. They marched, on an average, twenty miles a day,—incessantly interrupted and harrassed, by the steep and rugged ravines, and the infinite succession of nullahs with rocky beds, which lay athwart their route.

The 1st Battallion of the 16th Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Wilson, reached Kokherettee on the 16th ultimo; where they still remain for the protection of the Punnah district, during the absence of Colonel Martindell's army. Gopaul Sing being a Soldier of great courage and enterprize, it is thought extremely probable, that he will avail himself of that interval, to attempt another invasion of the Province. Other Battallions, it is said, are moving into Bundelcund, from different quarters. The 1st of the 7th has actually marched from Benares, and will be stationed at Keitah.

The arrival of two vessels (the American ship Union and the Country Brig Favorite) from the West Coast of Sumatra, brings our intelligence from that quarter down to the middle of Jan. The Favorite, it is said, has brought round a dispatch for the Supreme Government from the Resident at Fort Marlborough; but, it does not appear, that any occurrence worthy of notice had taken place on the Coast, since the date of our former advices.

Some very excellent specimens of clove and nutmeg, from the new spice plantations, have been received by this opportunity.

At Bencoolen, every thing was tranquil. The Fort there had lately been repaired, and a new bastion added to the works.

A gentleman, who came up to town yesterday from the Snow Nancy (just arrived from Madras,) reports, on the authority of the Master of one of the Pilot vessels, that two Pilot schooners had been seen standing to the eastward on Wednesday, with signals flying for a fleet in sight.—It is hoped and believed, that this will prove to be the fleet of merchantmen from Manilla and China.

The arrangements relative to the departure of the next homeward-bound fleet, are still, we understand, somewhat in suspense. It is at present in agitation, to dispatch the Sarah Christiana, in the first instance, to Madras, for the purpose of completing her cargo; and, should that plan be adopted, she will probably sail about the 20th current.

The Bachelor's ball was held, according to appointment, at Moore's Rooms, on Monday evening last; and, in the splendour of the decorations, the felicity of the arrangements, and whatever can contribute on such an occasion to enhance the enjoyment of the guests, it greatly surpassed even the high expectations which which had been formed of it. Many of the ladies remained to a second supper; and a great part of the company did not disperse until half past three in the morning.

It is proposed, we understand, that a similar entertainment shall be given in return, by the Benedicts.

Robert Fergusson Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, in the room of the late Mr. Moir.

The ticket, No. 4825, which, on Wednesday last, came up a prize of 10,000 Rupees, was purchased, we understand, by Messrs. Colvins and Bazett. The Wheel continues extremely rich; though one Drawing of the Lottery now only remains. It will take place this day.

On Sunday last arrived in the river, the American ship Union, last from Padang the 5th of December.

On Tuesday, arrived the Country Brig Favorite, Captain Gillespie, from Bencoolen the 18th of December, and Laboonagee the 19th of January.

The Ships, Ceres, Captain Nicholls, from Bombay the 18th of November, and Eskapilly the 28th January, and Emma, Captain Sinclair, from Aleppee the 1st ultimo, came in on Wednesday.

On Thursday, arrived the Brig Nancy, Capt. Bloomfield, from Madras the 5th of January.

A Malabar Ship, named the Samdannee, stood out from Kedgeree on Thursday se'ennight, on her return to Cannanore.

The Country Ship Anne, Captain McCarthy, bound for Madras, and the Brig Ceres, Captain White, for Penang, sailed on Friday sejennight.

Another Native Ship, named the Samdannee, and a Grab Snow, called the Hydoursa, sailed on Saturday last;—both for Tellicherry.

On Wednesday, sailed the American Brig Reaper for Boston, and Bark Mary for Salem; and a Native Ship, under English Colours, for Madras.

The Country ship Mornington, bound for China, left Saugur roads on Tuesday.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1810.

At a general court-martial, held at Bombay, on the 7th day of November 1809, and continued by adjournment to the 24th day of Janu[ary] following, Lieut. N. C. Maw, of the Regt. of European Infantry, was arraigned upon various charges of drunkenness, riotous and ungentlemanlike behaviour, during the voyage from England, exhibited against him by Capt. Nash, commander of the H. C.'s ship Marchioness of Exeter.

The court passed the following sentence, viz.

" The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, lieut. N. C. Maw has adduced in his defence, are of opinion, that he is 'Not guilty' of the 1st part of the 1st charge, viz. 'insulting Captain Nash at his own table, on the 14th of July 1809,' but the Court find the prisoner guilty of having made use of an unguarded and improper expression, in calling Capt. Nash a 'Black-guard' when going out of the cuddy.

" On the 2d charge, the court are of opinion that the prisoner is 'not guilty,' and do therefore 'honorably acquit him of this charge.'

" On the 3d charge, the Court are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the crime stated in this charge, and do therefore honorably acquit him.

" The Court having found the prisoner guilty *in part only* of the first charge, which being a breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, adjudge, that he the prisoner, Lieut. N. C. Maw, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, shall be admonished, in such manner, as the Commander in Chief may please to direct.

" In passing the above sentence on the prisoner, Lieut. Maw, the Court are anxious to express, that they do not in the smallest degree attach any description of conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, and a gentleman, as set forward against him in the charges, the two last of which, in the opinion of the court, are altogether '*vexatious, frivolous* and *malicious*,' and appear not to have been preferred from any motive of public justice.

The Commander in chief commands and confirms the sentence of the Court and in carrying it into execution, he desires it to be known, that the extent to which the charges preferred against Lieut. Maw have been proved, is so clearly expressed on the sentence of the Court-Martial, that the Commander in Chief considers the publication of their opinion, in general orders, to be a sufficient admonition.

" Lieutenant Maw is released from his arrest and ordered to join his corps without delay."

February 7, arrived H. M. ship Diomede, H. Cook, esq. Captain, from a cruize.

Ditto 7,—ditto brig Surat Castle, Commander S. Dean, from Pulo Penang.

Ditto 9,—Ditto ship Princess Lagalow, Captain Jeronimo I. Maher, from Pulo Penang.

Ditto 9,—Sailed ship Udny, Captain J. C. Collingwood, to Bengal.

Ditto 12,—Arrived ship Futtey Khair, Capt. James Hardie, from Bushire.

Ditto 12,—Ditto ship Benares, Commander Robert Dean, from Muscat.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1810.

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia: 6th Feb. 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make the following Promotions in the Royal Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Samuel Rudyerd to be Captain—Date 24th March 1809.

1st Lieutenant John S. Byers to be Captain—Date 20th June 1809.

Lieutenant General Maitland directs the Detachment of Artillery Landed from the Coast under the Command of Captain Bates be Struck off all duty on Wednesday the 14th Instant and requests the Commandant of Colpmbo will follow on that day towards them the order laid down towards the 19th Regiment in the concluding Paragraph of the General Orders of the 2d instant.

He is happy in reflecting that this Detachment has maintained during its absence the Character which on all occasions has uniformly attached to that high and Respectable Branch of His Majesty's Service—and he requests Captain Bates will signify to the Officers and Men lately under his Command. The Lieutenant Generals entire approbation of the whole of their conduct during their absence as reported to him—He requests too that Captain Bates will receive his personal acknowledgements for the zeal and propriety with which he has uniformly conducted himself as well on the present as on a former occasion.

Lieutenant General Maitland directs that Captain Bates do immediately proceed to Trincomale to take the Command of the Detachment of Artillery in that District.

By The Lieutenant General's Command.
(Signed) ROBT. MCNAB.
Acting Dep. Adj. Genl.

His Excellency The Governor directs the following Extract from the Minntes of a Council held at Colombo the 18th day of Januarz 1810 *to be published for pablic information.*

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
THE HONBLE JOHN RODNEY.
ROBERT BOYD ESQUIRE

MINUTE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor on the departure of Mr. Christie Superintendant of Hospitals and Medical Superintendant General on Ceylon returning to England for the recovery of his Health feels it His Duty both as Governor and as Commander of the Forces to record in Council His deep Sense of the Merits of that valuable Officer and His Regret at the loſs His Majesty's Interests must naturally suffer from the Retirement of a Person whose Professional Talents have been of Eminent Service to all His Majesty's Subjects whether Civil or Military and whose General Conduct has uniformly tended to the Credit of Government and to do honor to himself.

The Members of His Majesty's Council present, cordially concurring in the Sentiments expressed by His Excellency in the above Minute with regard to Mr. Christie's Conduct and Character request that this Testimony of their Sentiments be inserted on the Records of Council.

A True Extract
(Signed) THOMAS EDEN,
Sec. to the Council.

COLOMBO] Arrived, February the 3d. H. M. Ship Clorinde, Thos. Briggs Esq. Captain, and H. M. Brig Procris, R. Mansel Esq. Captain, with the following Indiamen under Convoy from Madras, The Marquis Wellesley, Castle Eden, and Baring, and

L' Henry, French Privateer, Prize to H. M. Ship Clorinde.

February 5th. Brig Doria Daulat, Naccodah Essamoetty, from Esapatnam.

Vol. 26, No. 1273. MADRAS COURIER. Fe 27, 1810.

English Extracts

LONDON,—July 23, 1809.

Mr. Spencer Smith, with that patriotism which characteri[illegible] every branch of his family, has lately intro[illegible]ced that valuable plant, smyrna madder, into this country. Mr. Smith furnished the Society of Arts with some seed, from which Mr. Salisbury, of the Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, has raised plants that have grown in the most promising manner. He expects to obtain seed from them, and there is every reason to hope that this useful dye-root will become naturalized in our soil.

The following is an elegant method of obtaining very exact and pleasing representations of plants:—Take the plant of which you wish to obtain a representation, and lay it on some sheets of blotting paper, and having properly displayed the leaves and flowers, lay some more of the same kind of paper upon it, and with a large book, press it down gently.—In this state the plant must remain two or three days, until sufficiently stiff to bear removing: a quantity of Indian ink must then be dissolved in warm water, and smeared over it: then carefully lay the smeared side on a piece of clean and strong white paper, and cover it with a piece of the blotting paper, press with the hand on every part, and rub it uniformly over; after remaining some time longer, remove it from the paper, and a distinct and beautiful impression will remain, far exceeding in softness of appearance and justness of representation, even the most elaborate and highly finished engraving

Duelling ia Greenland.—Affairs of honour are decided in Greenland in a manner very different from that of civilized nations. When a Greenlander is insulted, or injured by another, he composes a satirical poem, which he repeats and sings before his friends and domestics, male and female till they have all got it by heart. He then challenges the other to meet him in an enci[illegible]cled theatre, where he sings his satire, accompanied by beat of drum, and every line is re-echoed in chorus by his party. When he has thus discharged his taunts, and raised the laugh against his adversary, the latter steps forth, answers in the same manner; and cheered by the chorus of his party, retorts the laugh. The accuser renews the combat, and tries to baffle his antagonist a second time: in short, he that maintains the contest best, receives the laurel from the whole auditory.

A servant was arrested in Bond-street, instead of his master, on Friday when the explanation took place, the bailiff observed, that master and man dressed so much alike, that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other.

His Majesty will, we understand, inspect the Yomanry and Volunteer Infantry, immediately after the corn harvest.

Mr. H. Johnston has purchased the Theatre Royal in Peter-street, Dublin, for which a new patent has been obtained. The interior of the Theatre is to undergo material alterations; and the entertainments, which are expected to commence in November, are to be conducted on an entirely new plan.

A writ of inquiry of damages was executed Monday morning, at the Sheriff's Office, Bedford-row, against Mr. Salter, one of the proprietors of the Berkeley hounds, for persisting, after notice, in turning foxes out of the grounds of the plaintiff, Mr. Ridge, near Edgeware—Verdict, 50*l.* damages.

August 26.

The Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company have persented Captain Dobbie, of the Royal Navy, with the sum of one hundred guineas, for the purchase of a piece of plate, as an acknowledgment of his services in the East Indies.

On Monday evening, before the performance, or rather the *pantomime* began at the new Theatre, the Duke of Kent entered one of the private boxes; and the audience, mistaking him for the Duke of York, set up a [illegible]iss. The Duke of York himself afterwards en[illegible]ed another private box on the opposite side o[illegible] the Theatre. On the outside of the Theatre t[illegible] people were still more outrageous against t[illegible] supposed Duke, crying out "Mrs. Clarke!" &c. &c.—This is sufficient to shew the dispos[illegible]on of the Public to mix politics with this disp[illegible]e.

August 6.

On Thursday was safely [illegible]ged in the Tower, a most curious milk wh[illegible] Tyger, being a present from Sir Edward [illegible] flew to the King.

A Brighton Bon Mot.—Miss D——returned a pair of shoes to the maker, because they were *notfellows*. Crispin flew to his customer, and with all imaginable meekness, assured her that he had carefully studied both her taste and her inclination as he knew she was not *fond of fellows*. It is needless to say, that the shoes were not thrown upon his hand, for where his *last* failed, his wit succeeded.

It was lately the fashion among the *booted beaux* to were *brass hoofs* but it has been laid aside, and not improperly as they have *brass* enough at the other extremity.

Although Col. Wardle has given incontestible proofs of his patriotism, and will no doubt stand forth the friend of Parliamentary Reform and *Magna Charta*, yet we much fear he will not be an advocate for a *Bill of Wright's*

Mr. Canning continues daily to recover. He, however, suffered a greater degree of pain on Monday night, than he has done since he received the wound; but it was not accompanied with any fever, or any symptom that can be considered of an unfavourable nature.

September 3.

We have copied the following paragraph from an Evening Paper, in justice to the inventor of a weapon, of the value of which the public have now had so much reason to be convinced:—

"In answer to a paragraph which appeared in a Morning Paper of yesterday, affirming that 'the rockets used in the bombardment of Flushing had all fallen short owing to their being fired from a greater distance than that of the mortar batteries;' we are enabled, in direct contradiction to both these assertions, to state, from the best information, that the principal rocket station, on the left, was at least three hundred yards in advance of the mortar battery and within half a musquet shot of the enemy's picquets.

"From this station 400 rockets were fired, each containing more combustible matter than the largest carcass thrown from the mortars. The other stations, which were in the centre in front of Gen. Houston's brigade, were also as near as possible to the enemy's picquets. And we have further to state, that of eight hundred rockets expended, there were not more than twenty which did not enter the town.—These were fired before the range was exactly ascertained; and, as was the case also with some of the shells in the first instance, they fell upon the ramparts and glacis. Excepting these few, there was not a rocket fired which did not go into the body of the town; and such was the effect produced by them, that Gen. Monnet actually remonstrated with Lord Chatham upon the unfairness and inhumanity of using such a weapon, asserting, that all Nations ought to be on a par in the means of warfare. To this he was answered, that, as it had never been considered any violation of the laws of war to burn towns besieged, it must be immaterial by what means that object was accomplished. The remonstrance of Gen. Monnet was indeed absurd; but it is nevertheless a good proof of the efficacy of the weapon he complained of, and a sufficient refutation of all misrepresentations respecting it on the present occasion."

The British Navy.—There are at present in commission 801 ships of war, of which 161 are of the line, 28 from 50 to 44 guns, 168 frigates, 172 sloops of war, 9 bombs and fire-ships, 95 armed brigs, 14 cutters, 154 armed schooners and luggers; besides which there are repairing, building, and in ordinary, a number, making the total 1057, including 265 of the line.

Letters from France mention, that Admiral Villaret Joyeuse has been exiled to Normandy.

Aug. 16.—At the Sitting of the Senate on the 14th, the Prince Arch-Chancellor delivered the following Speech:—"At the moment the Emperor left this place to obtain revenge for the breaking of the Treaties of Austria, his Majesty ordered every means of precaution to be taken for the security of the frontiers of his empire. He every where relied upon the allegiance of his people, assured that they would come forward to defend every part of the empire which might be threatened.—Notwithstanding these precautions, a great Expedition was assembled in the different harbours of England. The enemy having probably changed the distination of this Expedition, when informed of the cessation of hostilities with Austria, it has made its appearance in different points on the northern coasts of France, and has finished, by landing on the Island of Walcheren, part of the Kingdom of Holland. The Minister of War, upon receiving the first notice of this invasion, took every precaution with that zeal and ability which might have been expected from a man enjoying the confidence of the Emperor.—Detachments of the national guards have been called upon to serve; regiments of the line have been put in motion. A considerable train of artillery has been sent to the frontiers of Holland, and Engineer Officers have been sent to throw up works wherever the situation of the country was best adapted for them.—The Minister of Marine, actuated by the same zeal, has sent similar instructions to the Navy, and every possible precaution has been taken by him. Nothing that could tend to the security of Antwerp has been omitted by either; and, in consequence of these combined precautions, the enemy has not yet been able to appear on the frontiers of the empire.

Extract of a Letter from Middleburgh, Aug. 20.—"Intelligence has been received from the vicinity of Lillo, stating, that the flotilla under the command of Sir H. Popham, had been attacked by nearly 100 French gun-boats and brigs, and that the result was, as usual, decidedly in favour of our Navy, although possessing scarcely half the strength of the enemy. Our vessels have taken three of the French brigs and sunk one, the others sought safety in flight. They have gone up above Lillo, near to where the French fleet lie. This was the boasted flotilla which was, in conjunction with the fort of Lillo, to have given protection to the French fleet. The number of that fleet is now accurately ascertained—they amount to nine sail of the line, and four frigates. Before they can be approached, the immense chain and boom which is across the river, must be broken, and the fort of Lillo must be passed. The chain is, I understand, considerably larger and more difficult to be broken than that which crossed Basque Roads. The attempt to break it was to have been made, and probably has before now, by the Courageux, Capt. Plampin. The distance between Lillo and Fort de Liefkenshoch is not half a mile, but these batteries are not strong. It is still resolved to attack Antwerp. King Louis was at Antwerp and Lillo on Sunday last, to review the troops and the fortifications. The Royal salu[illegible] upon his arrival at these places were hear[illegible] by our vessels. Some deserters have since co[illegible] over to us, who saw his Majesty, and who des[illegible]ibed him as very eager to forward the [illegible]parations of resistance for our attack. The r[illegible] these deserters, however, as to the nature of the French force, is very encouraging. Among these deserters are some Hanoverians, who state, that the whole force assembled in the vicinity of Antwerp does not exceed 15,000 men—that they consist of persons of different nations, who were prisoners of war in France, and who were forced by ill treatment (to escape starvation indeed) to enter into the French service. This may be true, but I remember that we had a similar story about the garrison of Flushing."

The Minister has formally intimated that although "the Continental Peace is about to be secured," yet all public rejoicings are to be suspended in Holland, until the whole of the province of Zealand shall be evacuated by the British troops.

The French had collected their forces from every part of Spain, in the hope of overwhelming the British army. Their numbers were estimated as follow; Victor and Jourdan, 38,000 men; Suchet, who bad advanced from Arragon to Madrid, 6000 men; Ney, Mortier, and Soult, 30,000 men; making togethe 74,000 men. The British army with its reinforcements, amounts to about 24,000 men; Cuesta's to about 33,000; Beresford's to 12,000; Venegas's to 25,000; and Sir R. Wilson's to 3000, making together 97,000, a force numerically greater than that of the French; but the Spanish and Portuguese new levies cannot, we fear, be considered as equal to the French in the field.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Bloomfield, on Wednesday evening, quitted Carlton House on a six weeks tour through Buckinghamshire, Worcestershire, and other places.

It is rumoured that, on account of the unforeseen and immense expences attending the two Expeditions to the Scheldt and to Spain, Parliament will be called together at a much earlier period than has of late years been usual. The expence of both Expeditions is estimated at eleven millions.

Lieut. May, the bearer of Sir R. Strachan's dispatches of the surrender of Flushing, is promoted to the rank of Commander.

A Council for the Dutchy of Cornwall was held yesterday se'nnight at Carlton-House for the purpose of swearing in Earl St. Vincent a Member.

The annual conference of the Methodists, held this year at Manchester, terminated on Thursday:—259 preachers attended. Actual increase of members during the past year 14,200—6200 in England and Ireland, and 8000 in America. The number of preachers received at conference, after four probationary years exclusive of those in the districts, was 20; and the number of new chapels opened since last conference, is said to be considerable

Forgery.—The Lady of Major Plunket, formerly Miss Gunning (daughter of Gen. G.) was privately examined on Monday, at the Marlborough-street-Office, on a charge of having forged an acceptance to a bill of exchange for 76*l.* 10*s.* purporting to have been drawn by herself, and accepted by John King, the money-lender, and made payable at 14 days after date. It appeared that some transactions had formerly taken place between the parties. The prosecutor stated that the bill was presented to him whe due, and he detected the forgery. He saw the prisoner on the subject, and she begged for her life. There was an acknowledgment to the bill on the part of Mrs. Plunket. From the general appearance of the charge, the Magistrates were induced to admit Mrs. P. to bail. She was apprehended at Calhampton, in Somersetshire, and is a matronly woman, about 40 years of age.

Bishopricks.—His Majesty's Letters Patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland for translating the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns to the Archbishoprick of Dublin and Bishoprick of Glandelagh, in the room of the most Rev. Father in God, Charles, Earl of Normanton.—His Majesty's Letters Patent have also passed the Great Seal of Ireland for promoting the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Percy Jocelyn to the United Bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns. —*(Dublin Gazette.)*

The Marquis de Romana has caused a very splendid monument to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, in a conspicuous situation, to which the remains of the lamented hero have been removed, from the obscure place where they were deposited in the fortress of Corunna. The following inscription is placed on the monument:—

A la Gloria
Del General Inglis Moore,
Y sus valientes Compatriotas,
La Espana Agradecida.
(To the Glory
Of the English General Moore,
And his valiant Countryman,
The Gratitude of Spain.)

On the other side:—

Memoria del Dia 16 de Eaero, 1800.
(Memory of the Action of 16th January, 1809.)

The Copenhagen prize money has lately been paying. The Captain's shares amount to 736*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* which falls far short of their expectation. Many of them were offered upwards of 1000*l.* a share, previous to the distribution being known.

The following is an excellent illustration of a well known fact, that the general tendency of currents in the ocean is from the East towards the West:—

(COPY.)

"*Neptune, St. John's Roads, Antigua, June* 19.

"Sir,—As the [illegible]losed letters*, picked up in a bottle, on the windward part of the Island of Martinique, on the 13th of April last, tend to elucidate the state of the current in the Atlantic Ocean, I enclose them to you, with a request that you will be pleased to make the circumstances known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"The bottle appears to have been thrown overboard by the Princes Elizabeth Packet, going to the Brazils, on the 6th of September, 1808, in lat. 14. 45, and long. 25, and it must have been carried about 2020 miles in 224 days, which gives 9 miles per day on a West course.

I am, &c. A. COCHRANE.

"*Hon. W. W. Pole.*

* *Several letters were found in the bottles, addressed to individuals.*

THE PILOT,

August 2, 1809.

The question of the propriety of rescinding or confirming the Thanks of the Common Council to Col. Wardle, by a manœuvre of his friends, came prematurely to be considered yesterday. That vote was confirmed, while Col. Wardle's character is, in the opinion of the great majority of the country, irrecoverably lost; and while the most favourable consideration he himself dares to ask for it, is a suspension of judgment, till he can wipe off the disgrace that now sticks to him, and, in our opinion, will stick to him indelibly, notwithstanding every effort he can make to get rid of it.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of Bread to be raised an Assize, which will commence to-morrow.

His Lordship afterwards went to Guildhall, and held a Court of Common Council, in consequence of a requisition he had received from several members, for the purpose of considering a notice of a motion that was given at the last Court, for rescinding the Resolutions of Thanks to Colonel Wardle, entered into on the 6th of April last, at which, after a considerable debate, and a division upon an amended question, a resolution, confirming the Thanks to Colonel Wardle, was carried by a majority of five. The numbers on the division were,

For the Motion,	3 Aldermen.	Against it,	1 Alderman.
	54 Commoners.		51 Commoners.
	2 Tellers.		2 Tellers.
	59		54

On the 13th ult. Bonaparte addressed a circular mandate to the Bishops, commanding them to offer up prayers on account of the victories of Enzersdorf and Wagram. In this instrument he says—

"Though our Lord Jesus Christ sprang from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire; on the contrary, he required that in concerns of this life men should obey Cæsar. His great object was, the deliverance and salvation of souls. We, the inheritors of Cæsar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the inviolability of our rights. We shall persevere in the great work of the restoration of the worship of God; we shall communicate to its Ministers that respectability which we alone can give them: we shall listen to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of conscience."—"We shall not be drawn aside from the great end which we have hitherto succeeded in part—the restoration of the altars of our divine worship; nor suffer ourselves to be persuaded, that these principles, as Greeks, English Protestants, and Calvinists affirm, are inconsistent with the independence of Thrones and Nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove such errors far from us. Our subjects entertain no such fear."

MAJOR HOGAN.

This once celebrated impostor, who was the first of those that recently inflamed the public mind with false and calumnious charges against an illustrious. and now universally respected Personage, has, we are assured, fallen into the same contempt in America that has overtaken his worthy followers, Cobbett and Wardle, in this country; insomuch that his own brother, to whom he fled for refuge from England, on getting an insight into the infamous conspiracy he had framed, turned him out of his house, and refused to see him more. This reprobation, with the known causes on which it was founded, brought such universal disgrace and insult upon the poor *ci-devant* Major, that he felt it impossible to live in America; he therefore proceeded to Bermuda, alleging that his health required a change of climate; we trust they will soon find out in that island also, who and what he is; for, we are sure, wherever he is known, he will be the object of just, contempt and detestation. We understand (so singularly, but so naturally, does the discovery of one link in every chain of iniquity draw forth another) that the expected ulterior legal and explanatory proceedings, relative to what passed between Colonel Wardle and Mrs. Clarke, will throw a great deal of light on the mysterious point of the Barouche. Indeed it is publicly said, that Col. Wardle could have told from the beginning what Barouche and what Lady officiated on the occasion.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Military Board Office, addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 1st day of March next, for furnishing by Contract, 200 Garce of Rice required for the Honorable Company.

Proposals will be received for the Grain separately, for a part or the whole, as may be most suitable for the proposers, but the Contract must contain an engagement to deliver the whole or such part, on the 10th of March. Musters of the Grain with their respective prices to accompany the proposals, which will be minutely compared with the Rice when delivered, by a Committee specially appointed for the Inspection of it; such Rice as may be found to differ from the musters will be rejected and the Contractor will consider himself bound to replace it immediately by such Grain as the Committee may approve of.

By Order of the Military Board.
THOMAS MACLEANE,
Deputy Secretary Military Board.

Military Board Office, 21st February, 1810.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
MOOTTIAH MOODELLIAR,
vers.
WILLIAM ABBOTT AND R. A. MAITLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 8th March next, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, at the Exchange, between 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three Shares of the Madras Exchange in Fort St. George, No. 1, 2, and 4, the property of the above named Defendants, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid by the Person who shall purchase the said Shares, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale are to take notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Shares shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the day of Sale, the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Shares to be resold, and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchaser, and all advantages forfeited.

N. B. The Title Deeds may be seen at the Sheriff's Office.

S. H. GREIG,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Madras, 26th *February*, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Doctor JOHN BOODLE, deceased; late in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 22d February, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Quarter Master ALEXANANDER STEWART, deceased; late of his Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot (with Copy of his Will annexed) having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21st —All persons having claims of the said Estate are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the same to him, without delay.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 22d February, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of GEORGE SMITH, Esq deceased; late of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras, to WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq. as Administrator to the said Estate—All persons having any claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property of the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to Messrs. HARINGTON and CO. Attornies to the said Administrator.

February 23, 1810.

STRAYED.

FROM Mr. PUGH'S Office on the Beach, yesterday morning, a White wire haired TERRIER BITCH, about five months old; any person who will restore her to Mr. PUGH, will be rewarded if required.

February 26, 1810.

General Post Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Packet is now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters, to be conveyed to Europe by a Ship which is to touch at this Presidency, on her way from Bengal to England, in the course of next Month.

G. G. KEBLE,
P. M.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Feb.* 26, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of PATRICK BOWIE, formerly a Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Establishment; and late of Keithock in North Britain Esquire, deceased; having been granted by and under the Seal of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury to WILLIAM DALLAS, of the City of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having any demands against the said Estate, or being indebted, or holding any property belonging thereto, are requested forthwith to send in their claims; pay their debts and deliver over such property to Messrs ADRIAN DE FRIES and Co. of Madras, Merchants, the constituted Attornies of the said Executor in India.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. CORNELIUS BURN, are requested to state them without delay unto Captain HENRY KING and Mr. DANIEL MACKAY of Madras, the two Executors named in the Will—and all persons holding property or being indebted to the said Estate are requested to deliver up the property or pay the amount due, to the aforementioned Executors

MADRAS, 22d *February*, 1810

NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Money is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India, for Bills upon the Honorable the Commissioners for Transports, &c. &c. London, at Thirty days sight.

Tenders are to be delivered into my Office on or before the 5th March.—On the envelope to my address must be written "Tenders for supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at 30 days sight.

F. I. COLLIS,
AGENT.

H. M. Naval Hospital, February 26, 1810.

Navy Bills.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Money is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India, for Bills upon the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, London, at Ninety day's Sight.

Tenders are to be delivered into my Office, on or before the 2d March next, on the envelope to my address must be written, "Tenders for supplying Cash upon Navy Bills, at 90 day's sight."

HENRY HALL,
ACTING NAVAL OFFICER.

His Majesty's Naval Office, 20th Feb. 1810.

CARD.

William Bruce Jack.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will upon the first of March ensuing, remove from the present house he now possesses to the Rooms under the Exchange, lately in the possession of Charles Marsh, Esq. in which situation he solicits a minor share of their liberal favor, and at the same time he requests their acceptance of his grateful thanks for past favors.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 24th February, 1810.

To Medical Officers.

SUCH Gentlemen as intend subscribing to the Monument, proposed to be erected to the Memory of the late DOCTOR ANDERSON, and have not forwarded their Subscriptions, are requested to take the earliest opportunity of forwarding them, to Mr. SERGEANT, as the Subscription will close on the 1st of May next, and measures will be taken for the appropriation of the Money, to the intended purpose.

Fort St. George, 22d Feb. 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THE
GARDEN HOUSE
OF

W. WHITE, Esq.

On FRIDAY next, the 2d of March,
Sale to Commence, at 11 o'clock,

THE Plate, Household Furniture, Glass, China Ware, Books, &c. &c. the property of the above named Gentleman, who is about leaving the Presidency.

Catalogues are publishing, and will be distributed without loss of time.

The articles may be seen on Monday next, and until the day of Sale.

N. B. The house is at Vepery, the next Garden to Captain Bishop's.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Pepper and Co.

AT THEIR ROOMS,
On FRIDAY next, the 2d March,
A LARGE
COLLECTION OF
VALUABLE
B O O K S.

Catalogues of which will be published previous to the day of Sale.

J. SUTHERLAND,

THE SURVIVING PARTNER
OF THE FIRM OF

PEPPER & Co.

REQUESTS the favour of those indebted to them to make payment with as little delay as possible, and at the same time begs leave to inform his friends and the public that the firm will still be continued under the designation of PEPPER and Co. all demands thereon paid and outstanding debts received by him.

MADRAS, *February* 22, 1810.

FOR SALE.

By Thomas Hurst,

FOR READY MONEY.

MADEIRA in pipes at 140, 160, 200, and 250 Pagodas per pipe, and in bottles at 5, 6, 7, and 8½ Pagodas per dozen.

Brandy at 6 and 7 Pagodas per dozen.

Cherry and Raspberry Brandy at 8 Pagodas per dozen.

HURST has just received for Sale on Commission, the undermentioned Bengal Piece Goods, viz. Charconnahs, Doreas, Corded Muslin, Nansooked, and Mulmuls.

He has also small Blankets proper for sea Cots, at 3½ Pagodas each; and a variety of Europe Articles.

Beach, February 24, 1810.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

EXCELLENT Madeira Wine at 5 Pagodas per dozen.

AND

Pale Ale warranted good at 3 Pagodas per dozen.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY the 8th of March next ensuing,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
If not previously disposed off by Private Contract.

THAT large and excellent Dwelling House with Suitable out Offices and Garden situated, at the Red-hills, belongnig to the Estate of the late JAMES CALL, Esq.

The Ground measuring in the whole about 25 Cawnies.—The Garden is well stocked with fruit trees and watered by a large tank; there is the Honorable the Company's Grant for the same.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the sale, and the remainder in ten days, in default of which the premises will be put up and resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

N. B. The Expence of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application to JAMES DOBBIN at his Auction Room.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE
GARDEN HOUSE
BELONGING TO
THE LATE

Ben. Roebuck, Esq.

On MONDAY, the 5th day of March next ensuing,
AND
Succeeding days 'till the whole are disposed off,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,

THE property of the above Gentleman, consisting of handsome Plate, elegant Furniture, Glass, and China Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO

An extensive and valuable Library of Books, an elegant collection of Pictures, seven Pipes of London Particular Madeira, that has been eight years in Mr. Roebuck's Cellar, remarkably fine Old Madeira that has been twenty years in bottle, Sherry, ten years in bottles in India, very Old Coniac Brandy, eight years old in bottles, few dozen of White Hermitage, and excellent Old Constantia.

Catalogues of which will be printed and circulated previous to the sale.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

From the engagement made by J. D. to pay the proceeds of the sale within fifteen days, he begs leave to state to the Public, that no articles can be delivered unless previously paid for, not even to those he may have running accounts with, and such lots as may remain uncleared after five days from the day of purchase, will be put up and resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, who will forfeit all advantages and be liable to such deficiency as may arise on the resale.

N. B. Catalogues will be sent to the Out Stations, and all orders that are accompanied with reference will be attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A CAPITAL Gold Pocket Chronometer by Margetts.

Price 200 Pagodas.

Calcutta Lottery.

TENHTH DAY's DRAWING,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1810.

No. 5401 a Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1900 a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2506 a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4079 a Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

152	223	241	298	300	331	369	473
499	577	612	645	859	1002	1109	1138
1145	1199	1227	1306	1322	1349	1396	1403
1407	1524	1568	1599	1737	1753	1783	1867
1889	1944	1955	1963	2093	2097	2107	2253
2287	2346	2360	2362	2385	2451	2476	2507
2536	2573	2648	2739	2868	2881	2969	2971
3033	3160	3260	3266	3317	3394	3411	3412
3417	3431	3487	3488	3603	3625	3641	3677
3714	3727	3736	3777	3790	3804	3859	3901
3922	3962	4038	4279	4300	4333	4451	4482
4498	4629	4651	4704	4853	4884	4947	5023
5071	5138	5175	5221	5225	5231	5233	5235
5237	5385	5529	55[illegible]2	5573	5577	5622	5663
5671	5717	5956.					

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1810.

No. 4825 a Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No 991 a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 4370 4578 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

PRIZES OF 100 *SICCA RUPEES EACH.*

8	44	88	116	145	244	251	270
270	277	348	349	385	394	413	426
454	537	551	646	647	674	719	731
769	852	858	936	1032	1044	1047	1054
1062	1131	1296	1517	1523	1550	1581	1645
1656	1674	1692	1758	1789	1878	1919	1927
1928	[illegible]	2023	2122	2330	2408	2470	2511
2632	2643	2716	2722	2778	2818	2866	2919
2928	2998	3076	3145	3204	3291	3321	3418
3486	3565	3594	3598	3630	3760	3924	3932
3941	3968	4024	4058	4084	4150	4250	4304
4336	4361	4446	4455	4487	4516	4532	460[illegible]
4631	4715	4815	4893	4948	5002	5025	5040
5102	5206	5220	5228	5236	5240	5360	5392
5396	5398	5418	5484	5603	5684	5694	5701
5712	5780	5793	5819	5913	5926	5982.	

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1810. 23

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 19.

Copy of a letter transmitted by V[illegible] Admiral Sir J. B. Warren.

His Majesty's Sloop Bonne Citoyenne,
Halifax, August 1.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 18th day of June, having sailed from Spithead in company with His Majesty's S[illegible]p Inflexible, and the Quebec trade, on the [illegible]d of July, in latitude forty-four degrees north, longitude twenty-seven degrees West. I had the misfortune to lose sight of the convoy, in reconnoitering a strange suspicious sail astern, and by traversing between the parallels of forty-three, and forty-four degrees north, edging to the Westward in proportion to the distance I supposed they would sail with such winds, in order to regain the fleet; I had the good fortune, on the 5th. at three P. M. in lat. 43 deg. 41 min North, and long. 34 West, to fall in with a French frigate, in the act of taking possession of a large English merchant ship, which she shortly relinquished on our approach, and steered to the Northward under a press of sail. Finding she did not answer the private signal, I immediately bore up in pursuit, and after a chase of eighteen hours, at 25 minutes past nine P. M. on the 6th, had the satisfaction to lay his Majesty's sloop alongside, within pistol shot of the enemy, who had brought to to engage us. A brisk cannonade with round and rape immediately commenced, and the combat continued with unabated fury, gradually closing until sixteen minutes past four P. M. when our powder being nearly all expended, I determined to carry her by boarding with all hands, and at the instant of laying her aboard for that purpose, they called out they had surrendered, and struck their colours to his Majesty's Sloop. Thus ended a conflict obstinately obtained for six hours and sixty minutes, during which the enemy fired away more than seventy broadsides, while his Majesty's Sloop, not less sparing, discharged one hundred and twenty nine broadsides, alternately from the starboard and larboard sides, as circumstances would permit me to change her position with advantage, so as to avoid the necessity of slackening our fire from the guns being overheated, three of which were dismounted and rendered useless early in the action.

She proved to be La Furieuse, a frigate of the largest French class, that escaped from the Saintes on the 1st of April, commanded by Captain Le Marant Ker Daniel, pierced for 48 guns, but having only twelve 42-pound carronades, and two long 24-pounders on the main deck; with six of smaller calibre; 40 soldiers at small arms, her full proportion of officers, and a complement 200 men, besides the Col. two Lieuts. and a detachment of the 66th Regt. of the line, partly loaded with sugar and coffee, and sailed from Basse Terre the 15th June, bound to France; is seven years old, and sailed very fast.

After a hard-contested action, a most arduous duty still remained to be performed. On taking possession, we found the frigate in a most perilous state, with 14 shot-holes between wind and water, and five feet water in her hold. Her top-masts, and all her yards (except crossjack and sprit-sail) shot away, and her lower masts so badly wounded as to render it almost impossible to prevent them from falling, with more then 70 men killed and wounded, while his M. sloop was reduced to a mere wreck, having all her lower masts badly wounded in several places, as well as the fore and main topmasts and mizen topmast shot away, nearly all the standing and every part of the running rigging, sails, boats, &c. cut to pieces. After securing the prisoners (the weather being very favourable during the night) by the exertions of Mr. Sandom, Second Lieut. and Mr. Atwater, the carpenter, several of the most dangerous shot-holes were stopped, so as to enable them to keep the ship free; but all their efforts to save her masts proved ineffectual, as the main and mizen masts went overboard the next day, leaving the bare foremast standing, wounded in three places.

The indefatigable exertions of every officer and man in the Bonne Cit[illegible]enne in fishing and securing her masts, so as t[illegible] be able to take the frigate in tow, and surmou[illegible]ing every other difficulty, merits my warmes[illegible] raise and admiration; and I feel highly gra[illegible]ied in reporting to their Lordships, that noth[illegible] could exceed the animated zeal and unweari[illegible] intrepidity of the officers, seamen, and Roya[illegible] marines, whom I have the honor to comm[illegible] in a contest with an enemy apparently of s[illegible] great a superiority of force; and I beg parti[illegible]ularly to mention the able assistance that I received from Mr. Symes, the First, Mr. Sandom the Second Lieut. and Mr. Wilkinson, the master, which greatly contributed to the success of the action; Mr. Scott, the Purser, Mr. John Black, and Mr. M'Anley, passengers, in the handsomest manner volunteered their services, assisted at the guns, and wherever they could make them[illegible]elves most useful; and Mr. Stewart, the Surgeon, deserves much praise, for his humanity and great attention to our own as well as the wounded prisoners; indeed, the patience with which all hands have borne the extreme fatigue and privation of being constantly on deck for twenty five days and nights, does them infinite credit, and urges me to so long a detail.

Thus circumstanced, I was induced to make the best of my way to this port, where I [illegible]ed with the prize on the 1st inst. The B[illegible] Citoyenne requiring three lower masts, topmasts, &c. to enable her to proceed in the prosecution of their Lordship' orders.

I have the honor herewith to inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and I am happy to say our loss has been inconceivably small, which I can attribute only to the lowness of the Bonne Citoyenne's hull, and being so close under the enemy's guns.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MOUNCEY.

Killed and Wounded in the Bonne Citoy enne.

W. Pokes, seamen, killed; Jacob Anderson, Robert Lawrence, W. Gordon, and Robert Carr, seamen badly wounded: Richard Chapman, marine, ditto.

Killed and Wounded in the Furieuse.

Two Quarter Masters, 27 seamen, and six soldiers killed. The First Captain, two Lieutenants, two Midshipmen, four Cannoniers, 19 seamen, one Lieutenant of Artillery, and seven soldiers, dangerously wounded.—Total killed and wounded—71.

WAR OFFICE—JULY 8.

1st Regt. of Foot, Captain Thomas Fraser, to be Major, by purchase, vice Wauchoupe, promoted in the 20th Foot; Lieut O. Glover, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Fraser; Ensign John Byerley, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Glover. To be Ensigns, without purchase, John M'Gregor, gent. vice M'Gill, promoted; —— M'Donnell, gent. vice M'Lure, promoted; Jonathan Parker, gent. vice Armstrong, promoted.

22d do. Richard Collins, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted.

34th do. Gent. Cadet Hector Straith, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchese, vice Layton, who resigns.

47th do. Ensign Leckie Campbell, to be Lieut. vice Webb, deceased; Ensign Samuel Clarke, to be Lieut. by purchase; Robert Cochrane, gent. to be Ensign, vice Campbell.

89th do. Assistant Surgeon Theodore Gordon, from the 91st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Rice, promoted on the Staff.

STAFF—To be Deputy Commissaries General of Stores, provisions, and forage to the forces, Assistant Commissary Charles Lutyens; Assistant Commissary Philip Rawlings.

Hospital Staff, Edward N[illegible] Bancroft, M. D. from half pay, to be Physician to the forces, —— Aire, M. D. to be do. Deputy Inspector, John Webb, to be an Inspector of Hospitals; Surgeon G T. Aveling, to be a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

To be Surgeons to the forces, Surgeon John Irwin, from the 1st Dragoons, Surgeon Jacob Adolphus, from the 35th Foot; Surgeon W. Vassall, from the 6th Foot; Surgeon William Gordon, from the 31st Foot; Surgeon Victor Segel, from the 2d Dragoons of the King's German Legion; Surgeon George Denecke, from the 2d Light Infantry Battalion of do. Surgeon William Lidderdale, from the 15th Light Dragoons.

WAR OFFICE—JULY 25.

17th Dragoons Capt. C. Morland, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Davis, deceased.

1st Regiment of Foot, Lieut. John Bonner, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Guie, deceased; Lieut. David Bruce, to be do. vice Glover, deceased.—To be Lieutenants, Ensign W. Wetherall, vice Clarke, deceased; Ensign George Todd, vice Reader, deceased; Ensign B. Halliday, vice M'Beth, deceased; Ensign C. M'Nicoll, vice Arguimbeau, promoted; Ensign W. Morse, Vice Connor, appointed to the 85th Foot; Ensign John M'Carthy, vice Gibson, appointed Paymaster to the 4th Battalion; Ensign R. Vallance, vice Bonner; Ensign Nell Falck, vice Bruce, Ensign John Anderson, vice Elliot, deceased.—To be Ensigns, Hugh Wallace, gent. vice Wetherall; S. Clarke, gent. vice Todd; Francis Massey, gent. vice Halliday; Charles Eyre, gent. vice M'Donald, promoted; W. Gordon, gent. vice M'Nicoll; William M'Beth, gent. vice Moore; —— Lorimer, gent. vice M'Carthy; John Macleod, gent. vice Vallance; Andrew Mayes, gent vice Falck; —— Ackland, gent. vice Anderson.

34th do. Ensign G. Small, from the East York Militia, to be Ensign.

47th do. Ensign James Devonshire, to be Lieutenant without purchase; Ensign Charles Williams, to be do. Ensign Anthony Mahon, from the Galway Militia, to be Ensign.

66th do. Lieutenant James Hay, from the Donegal Militia, to be Ensign.

WAR OFFICE—AUGUST 1.

17th Regt. Dragoons Cornet John Smith, from half pay of the late 28th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Robinson, promoted.

47th foot Ensign W. W. Yates, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Peacocke, who retires.

87th do. Lieut James Erskine, from the 6th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted.

WAR OFFICE—AUGUST 8.

8th Regiment Light Dragoons, Lieut. R. M. Mapowder, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieut. vice White, who exchanges.

17th Regt. Lt. Dragoons, Lieut. F. W. Hutchinson, from half pay of the 54th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase.

1st Regiment of Foot, Brevet Major William Gray, from half pay of the 33d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Blackmore, who exchanges.

14th do. Ensign W. Ross, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase.

67th do. Ensign Hugh Price, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice M'Cahnan, who retires.

WAR OFFICE—AUGUST 12.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, John M'Keale Ande[illegible], gent. to be Cornet, without purchase.

3[illegible] Foot Lieutenant John Hart, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia, to be Ensign.

4[illegible] do. Lieutenant John Jorden, from the 32d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Culloch, who exchanges.

53d do. Joseph Cass, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Andrew, appointed to the 76th Foot.

56th do. Lieut. Warburton Grey, from the 2d Tower Hamlets Militia, to be Ensign.

89th do. Colin Mackenzie, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Podmore, promoted.

1st Ceylon Regiment, Lieut. Ralph Coxon, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Spinluff, placed on half pay of the 3d Foot Guards.

WAR OFFICE—AUGUST 19.

30th Regt. George Teulon, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice White, promoted.

33d do. Lieut. Benjamin L. Wright, from the 52d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Barlow, who exchanges.

34th do. Captain Henry Charles Dickens, to be Major, by purchase, vice Bromhead, promoted in the 77th foot.

66th do. Ensign Robert Carew Wogan, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brodie, deceased.

67th do. Ensign Herbert Vaughan, from the 70th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wogan, promoted in the 66th Foot, W. Warburton, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jackson, who resigns.

87th do. Peter Paterson, gent. to be Ensign, vice La Serre, deceased.

1st Ceylon Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Mathew Hair, from the 34th Foot, to be Surgeon.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be Surgeon to the Forces, Surgeon William Wallace, from the 7th Foot, Surgeon John Q. Short, from the 26th Foot, Surgeon John Pooler, from the 72d Foot. Surgeon John Bruff, from the 88d Foot, Surgeon J. R. Hume, from the 79th Foot, Deputy Purveyor Charles Mapother.

To be Surgeon to the Forces in Portugal, under the command of Lieutenant General Beresford only.

Assistant Surgeons, Augustus West, from the 4th Foot, John Callander, from do. Edward Keating, from the 6th Foot, John Griffith, from the 23d Foot, Andrew Halliday, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, George Morse, from the 4th Dragoons, H. Robertson, from the Royal Military College.

WHITEHALL,—AUGUST 26.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honorable Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles and titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the said county.

The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Henry Vaughan, of St. George's, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, and one of the Physicians in Extraordinary to His Majesty, son of James Vaughan, of Leicester, Doctor of Physic, by Hester his wife, deceased, grand daughter of Sir Richard Halford, both of Wistow, in the county of Leicester, Baronets, deceased, his Royal Licence and Authority, that he and his issue may assume and use the Sir name, and bear the Arms of Halford only; such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office.

WHITEHALL,—AUGUST 29.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Sir Rupert George, of Park-Place, in the county of Middlesex, and of St. Stephen's-Green, in the country of Dublin, Knight, First Commissioner for conducting the Transport Service, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WAR OFFICE,—AUGUST 29.

25th Regt. Dragoons to be Lieut. without purchase, Cornets, William Hilton, G. Smith M'Kenzie, Daniel Cawood, and P. F. Thorne—to be Cornets, Cornet Robert Fletcher, from the 20th Light Dragoons, vice Hilton, Benjamin Jones, gent. vice M'Kenzie; Henry Lovelac, gent. vice Cawood.

1st Regiment of Foot, Ensign James Bland, to be Lieut. vice M'Lean, deceased; Ensign J. M. Balfour, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Kent, resigned—to be Ensigns, without purchase, A. M. Ashford, gent. vice Bland, B. Wail, gent. vice Balfour; A. Walsh, gent.

17th do. Lieut. Benjamin Halfhide, to be Captain of a Company, vice Swyer, deceased.

34th do. Ensign William Gale Hasleham, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase.

86th do. Ensign Thomas Mercer, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wilson.

HOSPITAL STAFF—James M'Doughall, M. D. to be physician to the forces: Richard Faber, M. D. to be do. deputy purveyor Jame M'Whirter, from half-pay, to be deputy purveyor to the forces; Surgeon William Wynn from the 2d Lancashire militia, to be assistant surgeon to the forces.

To be hospital mates for general service, David Hay, gent. George M'Dermott, gent. W. Dudeon, gent. John Packman, gent. and Maurice Owen, gent.

Hospital Staff in Portugal, deputy inspector J. MacGregor to be inspector of hospitals under the command of lieutenant general Beresford; assistant surgeon Frederick Jebb, from the 18th light dragoons, to be surgeon to the forces under the command of lieutenant general Beresford only; assistant surgeon William Thomas, from the royal regiment of horse guards, to be do.

Royal Military College.—Staff Surgeon Ninian Bruce to be surgeon, vice Parker, deceased.

WHITEHALL—SEPT. 2.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotton, viz.—

Palus Amelius Irving, of Woodhouse and Robgill Tower, in the county of Dumfries, Esq. Lieutenant General of His Majesty's forces.

Thomas Roberts, of Robert's Cove, in the County of Cork.

James Shaw, of the City of London, and of Kilmarnock, in the County of Ayr, Esq.

Rowland Blenner[illegible]et, of Blennerville, in the County of Kerry, Esq.

William Smith of Eardiston, in the County of Worcester, Esq:

Charles Cocketell, of Sezincot, in the County of Glocester, and of Piccadelly, in the County of Middlesex, Esq.

Edward Bayntum Sandys, of Miserden Castle, in the County of Gloucester, and of Chadlington-Hall, in the County of Oxford, Esq.

Henry Halford, of St. George's, Hanover-square, in the County of Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, and one of His Majesty's Physicians in Extraordinary.

John Tyrell, of Boreham-House, in the County of Essex, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE—AUGUST 26.

The King has been pleased to approve of Don Josef Alonzo Oritz to be His Catholic Majesty's Consul General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

WAR OFFICE,—SEPT. 2.

25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Alexander Campbell, gent. to be cornet, without purchase.

27th Regiment of Foot, Captain Henry Fitzgerald, from the 99th foot, to be captain of a company, vice Burton, who exchanges; Ensign H. M. O'Brien, from the 78th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase.

35th ditto, John Hodson, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mercer, promoted.

HOSPITAL STAFF—To be Apothecaries to the Forces, Assistant Surgeon Samuel Jones, from the 76th foot; Hospital Mate Jonathan Courtney; Hospital Mate J. Graham; and Hospital John Brown.

To be Purveyor to the Forces.—Deputy Purveyor J. M'Whirter.

To be Deputy Purveyors to the Forces.—Purveyor's Clerk, Alexander Copeland; Purveyor's Clerk, W. Kent; and Purveyor's Clerk John Saunders.

To be Hospital Mate for General Service, Richard Hooper, gent.

WAR OFFICE—SEPT. 12.

22d Regiment of Light Dragoons, Alexander Hutcheson, from the 3th royal veteran battalion, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Vernon, promoted in the 12th light dragoons.

1st regiment of foot, lieut —— S. Martin, from Watteville's regiment, to be lieut. without purchase.

17th do. ensign Edward Austin to be lieut. without purchase, vice Halfside, promoted, William Delgairns, gent. to be ensign, vice Austin.

19th do. second lieut: Philip Casby Lampier, from the 3d Ceylon Regiment, to be lieut. without purchase.

33d do. Lieut. Peter Barramer, from the 90th foot, to be lieut. vice O'Meara promoted.

34th do. James Boursiqunt, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Power, who retires.

47th do. To be lieutenants, ensign James Joseph Frederick Haly, vice Warren dec. ensign Edward H. Adams, from the 40th foot; ensigns H. W Wainwright, Wm. Scott, James R Cochrane, Christ Irvine Cochrane, and John Harley—To be ensigns, T. Farquhar, gent. vice Haly, Thomas Noble Cochrane, gent. vice Wainwright, Wm. Henry Green, gent. vice Scott, George Norris, gent. vice Cochrane, George Hill, gent. vice C. J. Cochrane, Wm. M'Kenzie Johnson, gent. vice Harley, and Edward Webb, gent.

STAFF—To be Deputy commissaries general to the forces, Deputy commissary of accompts, Laurence Donovan, foom half-pay; assistant commissary Wm. Petrie; assistant commissary John Vaux.

To be assistant commissaries to the forces—Acting assistant commissary Wm Lukin, acting assistant commissary Samuel Hopkins, acting assistant commissary Buchan Fraser Telfer.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be hospital mates for general service, J. C. Stout, gent. John G. Mansford gent. Henry M. Golding, gent. Francis Hatt, gent. O. G. Thomas, gent.

WAR OFFICE—SEPT. 19.

1st Regiment of Foot, to be Ensigns, without purchase, Volunteer W. Lamant, vice Fraser, promoted in the 84th foot; Volunteer —— Drury, vice Ayshford, whose appointment has not taken place; and Wm. Orrock, gent, vice Mayes, whose appointment has not taken place.

14th do. Volunteer —— Ewer, to be ensign, vice Harold, deceased.

22d do. Ensign Wm. Norton, from the 69th foot, to be ensign, without purchase; ensign Wm. Norton, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted in the 76th foot.

47th do. Lieut. T. Heatley, to be captain of a company, without purchase, Volunteer Donald John Kearns, to be ensign, without purchase.

56th ditto, Captain Dawson Gregory, from the 32d foot, to be captain of a company, vice Cassan who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Surgeon Charles Griffith, from the half-pay, to be surgeon to the forces, Wm. Bentinck, gent. to be deputy purveyor to the forces.

To be Hospital Mates for general service—Wm. Fisher, John Copner, Wm. Bassett, and H. Howard gents.

The undermentioned appointments, as stated in the Gazette of the 2d Feb. 1808, and 10th June, have not taken place, viz.—

30th foot, Ensign Dillon to be lieutenant.

39th ditto, Ensign Norton to be lieutenant.

ACCOUNT OF THE
OPENING OF
COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THE new Theatre opened on Monday night, September 19th, with the Tragedy of *Macbeth* and the *Quaker*.

The drop is peculiarly grand. It presents a temple dedicated to Shakespeare, in the back of which is seen his statue, from Westminster Abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy; and between pillars on each side are statues of Æschylus, Plautus, Lope de Vego, Ben Jonson, Moliere; &c. &c.

The Theatre was crowded the instant the doors were open, and though on the steps of the portico the mob were exclaiming against the advance of prices, yet when they got into the Theatre, they were at first silenced by the beauty of the spectacle they beheld. After waiting quiet for some time, the band struck up "God save the King," and then the call for the song was so general, that no performer in the orchestra could be heard but the doubledrum player. The singers then made their appearance, and could as little be heard as the instrumental performers. However, during all this uproar, applause was predominant, and it was evident, from the appearance of Pit and Boxes, that the majority, in favour of the Managers, was at least twenty to one! Presently Mr. Kemble appeared to speak the opening Address, habited in the costume of the part he was about to play *Macbeth*. The uproar was now greater than ever; Mr. Kemble waited in hopes of silence for some time. At last he motioned his lips through the following address :—

In early Greece, and in a barbarous age,
A wretched tumbrel was the Actor's Stage:
The Muse, with cheek reclined in pensive shame,
Blush'd for her wanderers from the path of Fame.
Æschylus sprang; and storm'd, as he arose,
His country's passions, like his country's foes
Rough from the battle, train'd to vanquish men,
E'en as his sword he wielded, so his pen.
He smote the heart, the trembling sense oppress'd,
And gave no quarter to the human breast.
Yet, stage improvement marked the Soldier's sway,
And tinged with taste the captives to his lay.
Then, first (the cart of Thespis overthrown)
Form'd by rude planks, a Theatre was known
Coped by the Heavens, it o'erspread the lawn,
And light on scenic dress appeard to dawn.
But, all divine, when Sophocles appear'd,
Twas then the Drama's majesty was rear'd.
Builders and decorators came,—their boast
Was who could grace the lofty Poet most.
The lofty Poet lack'd not brains to know
That Dramatists require the Drama's shew.
Nature's perfection springs from various parts,
And "Nature's Mirror" needs the Sister Arts.
Hence grew the splendour of the scene—and hence
The handmaids that embellish eloquence:
Dance, music, painting, pageantry, parade,—
All that gave zest, or yield illusion aid.
Rome caught the spark from Greece, improv'd the plan:
At last the flame through modern Europe ran.
Our scene now decks, in an illumined age,
The Bards who first gave vigour to our stage:
Thus Shakespeare's fire burns brighter than of yore;
And may the stage that boasts him burn no more!
From this our fabric, banish we to night,
Figures worn threadbare, metaphors grown trite,
No Phœnix from her ashes shall arise,
Stale to our thoughts as sparrows to our eyes;
No naked truism ...
... be cloak'd anew,
To tell that fire which cheers consumes us too;
No,—let a Briton now to Britons speak;
His cause is strong, although his language weak.
We feel with glory, all to Britain due,
And British artists rais'd this pile for you:
While, zealous as our patron, here we stand,
To guard the staple genius of our land.
Solid our building, heavy our expence;
We rest our claim on your munificence;
What ardour plans a nation's taste to raise,
A nation's liberality repays.

The Tragedy of *Macbeth* now commenced. The cry then generally was—"*No theatrical tyrants—no domineering Napoleons! What! will you fight—will you faint—will you die, for a shilling!—No imposition—no extortion—English charity, Charity begins at home.—No foreigners—no Catalanies!*—These, with little variation, were the chief exclamations in which the malcontents vented their resentment during the course of the night. Each *entre* of the performers was marked by vehement hisses, and every exertion which on other occasions would have extorted applause, only caused a confused tumult. Mrs. Siddons, on her first entrance, appeared much affected by the burst of disapprobation with which she was received, and seemed for some moments to supplicate the forbearance of the audience; but this produced no effect, and she was at length obliged to go through the part of *Lady Macbeth* unheard, in common with the other performers. The tumult was renewed every time the curtain drew up; but it a little subsided towards the close, and in the Boxes several gentlemen waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and gave other indications of encouragement and applause.

The entertainment of *The Quaker* followed, which passed off in a similar manner.

After thus amusing themselves for some time the attention of the audience was attracted by a gentleman in the front of the lower tier of Boxes, who, elevating himself on the front of the Box, seemed to wish to address them. All parties appeared to wish to hear him, but could not, through the loud cries of "Silence," which resounded throughout the Theatre. Those in the upper Boxes called to him to get on the stage, and in this they were followed by the whole house. He accordingly quitted his place, descended into the Pit, and was escorted towards the stage as far as the orchestra, where some impediment occasioned a full stop. In the mean time the lamps, which had been let down, were again brought up, and several persons appeared at one of the stage doors, who were invited to the centre of the stage. They, however, retired; but after a short time, Mr. Justice Read, attended by several gentlemen from Bow-street, made his appearance. All appeared anxious to hear him, but to gain silence was not among things possible.

After vainly endeavouring to procure a hearing, Mr. Read at length produced the Riot Act. Loud hisses followed. Unable to explain himself to the whole house, he now addressed himself to a gentleman in one of the Stage Boxes, who attempted to communicate them to the audience. This effort was followed by a partial burst of applause from those near him, inducing those at a distance to imagine their wishes were complied with; but unable to ascertain this precisely, they called out to have the prices chalked on a board, and exhibited on the stage. On this, Mr. Read and his attendants retired, and the audience remained silent for some time; but no further notice being taken of them, they again proceeded to hiss, call on Mr. Kemble, &c. and at length retired by degrees at a very late hour.

Notwithstanding the crowds that pressed in through all the entrances, no serious accidents have happened. Numberless parties who had taken Boxes for weeks back, were either unable to reach their places, or found them preoccupied, or were expelled from them by the intrusion of persons who could bring forward no other claim to them than superiority of strength.

We observed but very few women in the house on the first night; in the Pit there was not a dozen and we cannot too much commend this forbearance and caution on their part. The class that was most active in the riot, was a few boys and drunken loungers, well known about the town, almost every respectable person was either silent, or in favour of the Managers.

Although we are unable to speak of the merits of the performers, for we may venture to pronounce the best tragedy of our immortal Bard, as represented on Monday night, a very *Pantomime*, in the strict meaning of the word; yet of the dresses, the decorations, and the scenery, we cannot speak with too warm an eulogium. They are in every respect suited to the maganificence of the Theatre, the grand scale of the whole establishment, and the liberality and taste of the British public. The scenery in particular excels in general effect and appropriate detail all we have yet witnessed; and the pencils of Phillips, Whitmore, Grieve, and Lupion have never been more happily employed. To the mechanists in the management of the scenery much praise is due.

The same uproar was continued on the following night, and every night of the week,— ...day night Mr. Kemble came forward and ... the audience that the Managers had determined to submit their accounts, and the concerns of the Theatre, to the inspection of a committee of persons of the highest respectability; and to make such a report as would enable the public to participate, equally with themselves, in a true knowledge of the state of the Theatre; and, in the mean time, until such a report can be produced, it was determind that the Theatre should be closed; and in order farther to convince the world that the Managers had no other object in the engagement of Madame Catalani than the gratification of the public, as they now found that engagement did not seem to give satisfaction, it was therefore determined to dispence with it.

To the EDITOR of the NATIONAL REGISTER.

SIR—Two alarming phenomena fix the attention of the observer, in contemplating the occurrences of the time, and the present state of society. He perceives, on the part of the people, rapidly spreading through the different classes, a jealous spirit of investigation into public measures, and an unqualified distrust of public men. On that of Government, an obstinate, wayward, adherence to pretensions, extremely repulsive to the existing temper of the former; incompatible with their intellectual improvement: implying a direct contradiction to the genuine spirit of the constitution; repelled by reason as well as true expediency, and maintained only from the silly motive, that concession in one case, however urgent, might establish a precedent for innovation in matters of acknowledged utility. Now Sir, in coosidering the accumulating dangers of our situation, the failure of *all* our enterprizes, and the incompetency of the measures we hitherto adopted, either to restrain the one, or prevent the recurrence of the other, I cannot conceive any thing more alarming than this discordance of views and sentiments I have just alluded to. In ordinary times it would give a grating, joggling motion, to the whole machine of government; but in a moment so perilous and gloomy as the present is, it exposes it to overturn at every step. I am fully aware of the danger of an indiscreet exposure of certain facts; but when the evil becomes serious, and the danger imminent, it is the duty of every man to point it out, and try to counteract it. Occasions may occur when silence is criminal and dangerous; and a nation should not be treated like a stubborn patient, who rejects the physian and his prescription, because he is honest enough to resist his wayward fancy, and not to conceal from him the true state of his distemper. Our situation is critical in the extreme; but can only be rendered desperate by persevering in a regimen, which the experience of sixteen years has proved to be prejudicial. It is time to awake from the ill-fated delusion. We have beer slumbering all this time in a vessel buffetted by the rudest stram, and when the men at the helm were neither unanimous, nor skilful enough to direct her even in propitious weather. Providence has preserved us till now. We have seen the ships, in which our friends were embarked, shattered to pieces by the fury of the tempest; aed their pilots were equally ignorant and disunited. Our's is still staunch, and she only wants a master-hand to steer her in safety. The crew are excellent; full of courage; superior to panic; loyal, persevering, and content. They will laugh at the storm, should its violence, even increase, as soon as they are sensible that their exertions are not marred by the unskillfulness of the steersmen.

I should be sorry, Sir, were you or your readers to mistake my sentiments: I never enlisted under the banners of any political party; and disavow prepossession in favour of any. Perfect neutrality in a free state is, however, impossible, and perhaps detrimental: for the talents and zeal of the individual, however ardent and comprehensive, are unequal to operate with great advantage to the community. But I am not so bigotted as to excommunicate even Lord Castlereagh from the pale of Administration, or to think that integrity and genius are the exclusive patrimony of the Grenvillites and Foxites: Such sentiments are more directed by passion than reason; and have contributed not inconsiderably to the disappointments which the country has been lately exposed to. We have been bandied about from one party to another, not reflecting that it is not a change of party, but a radical change of policy, external and internal, which can prevent their recurrence. The present moment is the most auspicious for a revolution of that kind. The impressien is become general, in consequence of our recent disasters, that something is fundamentally defective in the management of the national concerns and resources. The various changes which had taken place for the last eight years in the Cabinet, did not obviate the evil: and I seriously apprehend, that in spite of experience, we shall continue shuffling and riggling, with the same deplorable levity, until some tremenduous convulsion awakes us, perhaps, too late, to a sense of our folly. Every change in the Cabinet is a revolution in our foreign policy. Extremes are always to be deprecated; but more especially in this moment, when the most trivial error, even the slightest miscalculation, might occasion irretrievable injury. I perfectly agree that the present Ministry, particularly after the secession of Mr. Canning, and constituted as it is at present, is totally incompetent to the management of the public business. Since its formation, it evinced blustering without energy, tardiness without caution, interference without effect, and hostility without injury, except to our own army.—But I am still more throughly, convinced that the tisselated, or Mosaic Administration that has been so vapidly projected, is still more unequal to the important and arduous task. The late Ministry have been torn by dissentions; and to this unfortunate spirit we may attribute a considerable part of the misconduct and failures which marked their projects. Would it not be madness to expect greater unanimity, or greater success, from a body, where the parts are far more discordant; where there views, their principles, sheir professions, have been so diametrically opposite? I cannot think, Sir, without horror and unutterable anxiety, on such a Chaotic Cabinet. Instead of devoting their attention exclusively and annanimously to ward off the imminent danger which threatens us from abroad, and to conciliate the people at home, they would consume the precious interval in pettyfogging intrigues and miserable squabbles, in order to supplant each other. Rather than see the prosperity and independence of my country confided to a Junta of such heterogeneous members, I should almost prefer to behold Lord Chatham at the head of the Treasury: the Earl of Westmoreland administering our Foreign Affairs; Lord Castlereagh reinstated in his former situation; and Lord Mulgrave continue to preside at the Admiralty! The consequences would not be less destructive, or their inefficacy less alarming. This is realy no season for Ministerial match-making; the entire party must absolutely retire, or reorganize an Administration out of their own elements. If they adopt the latter plan, the voice of the Country loudly demands the reinstatement of Mr. Canning. His eloquence, integrity, and the suavity of his manners, have deservedly gained him a large share of the public confidence; and I do not hesitate to declare that, without his co-operation and support, they would dot be able to waddle through six months of official existence.

The enemy we shall have to contend with for the future, alone and unaided, is a dreadful antagonist. He has subjugated Europe; torn up the barriers of her independence, and levelled her landmarks, in the same time as was allotted to our fashionable tourists to gallop over the same space of ground. His success does not appear to hove relaxed the energy of his mind, or satisfied his inordinate ambition. The dethronement of one monarch, and the occupation of a kingdom, gave him a keener appetite for the seizure and abasement of another. He is, Sir, no man to be trifled with. He hates us, our freedom, and opulence, intensely; and there is not an engine, which the extraordinry powers of his mind can devise, or the united efforts of the Continent wield; which duplicity can suggest, or indefatigable efforts move that will not be employed to effect our destruction. I would ask you than, Sir, seriously, if the people of this country, whilst such a storm is collecting about their shores are to be made a shuttlecock of, to be played to and fro by party intrigues? I would ask, dispassionately, if amidst the discontent, which pervades the public, in consequence of repeated disasters, it be prudent to foment those agitated feelings, or to increase the schism between the governing and the governed, by a disgraceful scramble among the former about the profits and influence of office? Such mean rapacity and vulgar ambition were indecent and disgusting, had no danger menaced from aboard, and no symptoms of discontent appeared at home; but, in a crisis of unprecedented difficulty and peril, they tear from the breast of the patriot the last hopes he might have entertained of the safety of his country.

A CONSTANT READER.

Kent-Road, Sept. 30.

NAVAL REPORTS.

Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Revision, printed by Order of the House of Commons.

This Report is occupied with the subject of the Victualling Office. With regard to it, the Commissioners state, "That nothing short of an entire new system is likely to be effectual." When the Commissioners investigated the state of the accounts of the Victualing Office in 17.. they had on that occasion to notice not o... arrears of accounts of very ancient dates, b... also debts due to the Crown, to a very conside... able amount.—Of these debts due to the publi... contracted prior to 1786, the sum of 130,142... 8s. 10¼d. is ... due; and they give it as thei... opinion "that there is too much reason t... apprehend that the above mentioned sum wil... prove a loss to the public."—"Since 178... ad... ditional debts, to the amount no less tha... 221,185l. 10s. 11¼d. more have become due t... Government, and are still unrecovered; thus raising the total amount of money due to the Victualling Department to the sum of 351,327l. 19s. 9½d."

The reasons assigned by the Victualling Board for this great delay, are "want of room to employ clerks, and the pressure of current business." The Commissioners, however, represent, at considerable length, that these excuses are by no means satisfactory; and then go on to observe that—"We cannot avoid remarking, that when it becomes notorious that the accounts delivered into any office generally lay there for a considerable time, sometimes for years, before they are finally settled, it offers an inducement to men of incorrect principles to hazard the making of unjust charges, which they would not venture to do were th... accounts more speedily examined, and finall... liquidated." The Commissioners then procee... to detail a plan for the more effectual perfor... mance of the duties of the office. They the... proceed to state, that the arrears of unliquida... ted accounts are accumulated to an enormou... amount in this office.

By the statement which we received, in r... turn to our precept, dated 9th December 180... it appeared that the amount of the cash accou... unliquidated in the Victualling Office at th... time was as follows:

Accounts of Commission Agents....	£2,750,883	0
——— of Foreign Agents........	6,534,922	17
——— of Home Agents & Storekeepers	989,294	14

Promiscuous accounts:
The amount of these is not given, but they are stated to be of long standing, as well as of recent date, and in point of numbers to a great extent; and in a letter from the Victualling Board to the Admiralty, of 23th November, 1806, it is stated that those of them of dates subsequent to the 1st January 1792, may, in the aggrega... amount, be estimated at abo...

£...

We shall first speak of the Co... accounts. These accounts, wh... to the amount of 2,740,883l. ... number, and comprehend per... October, 1794, to ...h May, ... accounts are with one Hous... Jordaine, Shaw and Co. f... Irish provisions for the n... immense sum of 2,003,673...

Beef and pork, from Jan. 25, 1...		...09
Ditto	Feb. 1, 1800, to Au...	...,722
Ditto	Nov. 24, 1800, to Jul...	...045
Butter	Jan. 31, 1799, to Oct...	...

After a great variety of other s... ...e Report says:—"Hence it appea... ...m the 18th of May last, the Imprests on the unliquidated Accounts in the Victualling Office amounted to the sum of 9,486,825l. 9s. 8d. exclusive of about 177 uncleared Imprests on promiscuous Accounts of very old dates, namely, from the 1st of January 1774 to the 31st December 1791."

COBBETT'S LATE TRIAL.

The late trial at Winchester, though it has only brought to light scenes of private depravity, is still very justly entitled to the serious consideration of Englishmen. It is fit that they should know of what materials their Patriots and Reformers are composed; and how their conduct conforms with their professions. When they see COBBETT in his family d—mn—g the eyes of one servant, and forcing another to take flight from his cruelty—when they contemplate him arbitrarily and illegally imprisoning an aged mother and a family of paupers—they will read the species of liberty they may expect from *him*, or ROBESPIERRE—and acknowledge how miserably they have been duped in taking *him* for a poor man's friend, or an enemy to the abuses of power!

SUBSCRIPTION,

FOR THE OPPRESSED FAMILY OF THE BURGESSES

We understand a Subscription is about... set on foot for the unfortunate family o... pers who have been so cruelly treated by ... COBBETT; of course all Miss TAY... bers will not suffer their humani... questionable, by overlooking the... ers, nor expose themselves to the ... having only relieved the political ... they pass unheeded the *victims* of ... tyranny and malice.